ATTENTION:

This specimen label is provided for general information only.

- This pesticide product may not yet be available or approved for sale or use in your area.
- · It is your responsibility to follow all federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding the use of pesticides.
- Before using any pesticide, be sure the intended use is approved in your state or locality.
- Your state or locality may require additional precautions and instructions for use of this product that are not included here.
- Although this label may appear similar to the label on a product you are now using, it has important differences. You must have the EPA-approved labeling with you at the time of use and must read and follow all label directions.
- You should not base any use of a similar product on the precautions, instructions for use or other information you find here.
- Always follow the precautions and instructions for use on the label of the pesticide you are using.

71014C2-14/53



Complete Directions for Use

EPA Reg. No. 524-500

Outrider® herbicide is a selective herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds in noncrop areas.

Read the entire label before using this product.

Use only according to label instructions.

Not all products recommended on this label are registered for use in California. Check the registration status of each product in California before using.

Read the "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

THIS IS AN END-USE PRODUCT. MONSANTO DOES NOT INTEND AND HAS NOT REGISTERED IT FOR REFORMULATION OR REPACKAGING.

2004-1

1.0 INGREDIENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Sulfosulfuron	75.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	25.0%
	100 00/

This product is protected by U.S. Patent Nos. 5,017,212 and 5,534,482. No license granted under any non U.S. Patent(s).

7.0 IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

 FOR PRODUCT INFORMATION OR ASSISTANCE IN USING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL-FREE.

1-800-332-3111.

 IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, OR FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, CALL COLLECT, DAY OR NIGHT, (314) 694-4000.

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Keep out of reach of children.

CAUTION!

CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION.
Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.
Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes.
- Call a poison control center or physician for treatment advice
- Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or physician, or going for treatment.
- In case of an emergency involving this product, Call Collect, day or night, (314) 694-4000.
- This product is identified as Outrider Herbicide, EPA Reg. No. 524-500.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants and shoes plus socks. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

3.2 Environmental Hazards

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

This pesticide is highly toxic to non-target plants. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to plants in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of Federal Laws.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions For Use on this label or in separately published Monsanto Supplemental Labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

Agricultural Use Requirements (continued)

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or polyethylene.
 For more options, follow the instructions for Category A (dry and water-based formulations) on an EPA chemical-resistant category selection chart.

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) for agricultural pesticides. The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried.

4.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store under cool, dry conditions (below 120°F). Do not store under moist conditions.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Empty container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safe guards until container is destroyed. Do not reuse container. Triple rinse container, then puncture and dispose of it in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

5.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

Product Description: This product is a preemergence and postemergence systemic herbicide. It controls many annual and perennial weeds in noncrop sites. It is a selective herbicide and can be used over-the-top of many perennial grasses, such as: unimproved bahiagrass, bermudagrass and tall fescue. It can also be used to control johnsongrass in the following native grasses: big bluestem, bushy bluestem, little bluestem, buffalograss, indiangrass, blue oats grama, side oats grama, lovegrass and switchgrass. It is formulated as a water dispersible granule (WDG).

Time to Symptoms: Outrider herbicide is absorbed by both the roots and the foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. By 2 to 3 weeks after application to weeds, leaf growth slows and the growing points turn reddish-purple. Within 4 to 6 weeks of application, leaf veins and leaves become discolored, and the growing points subsequently die. Warm and moist conditions following application will accelerate herbicidal activity. Cold, dry conditions will delay herbicidal activity. Weeds stressed by drought are less susceptible to Outrider herbicide.

Rainfastness: Heavy rainfall soon after application (less than 2 hours) may wash this product off of the foliage and a repeat application may be required for adequate control.

Tank Mixing: Tank mixtures of this product may be used to increase the spectrum of vegetation controlled. Outrider herbicide can be tank mixed with other herbicides or materials that are specifically recommended on this label. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used. Use according to the most restrictive label directions for each product in the mixture.

Tank mixtures with broadleaf herbicides formulated as amines (including 2,4-D and others) will decrease the effectiveness of Outrider herbicide.

Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly recommended in this label. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials that are not recommended on this label may result in reduced performance.

Annual Maximum Use Rate: The combined total of all treatments must not exceed 2.66 ounces of this product per acre per year.

IMPORTANT: Do not allow this product to contact roots or foliage of desirable vegetation, areas where roots of desirable vegetation may extend, or areas where this product may be washed or moved into contact with roots of desirable vegetation.

Desirable plants may be injured if planted into treated areas.

Do not use on feed or food crops.

ATTENTION

AVOID DRIFT. Care must be used when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops. Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drift, or splash onto desirable vegetation or soil areas where sensitive crops will be planted since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to plants on which treatment was not intended. The likelihood of injury occurring from the use of this product increases when winds are gusty, as wind velocity increases, when wind direction is constantly changing or when there are other meteorological conditions that favor spray drift. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. AVOID APPLYING AT EXCESSIVE SPEED OR PRESSURE. Drift control agent additives should be used for ground broadcast applications. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the precautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.

6.0 MIXING

Thoroughly clean equipment prior to mixing spray solution.

6.1 Mixing with Water

This product mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows: Fill the spray tank to about three-fourths of the desired volume. Add the recommended amount of this product. Complete the filling process while maintaining agitation. Use caution to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices where required by state or local regulations. Add nonionic surfactant near the end of the filling process where required.

6.2 Tank Mixing Procedure

For tank mixtures, add individual formulations to the spray tank in the following sequence: water, water soluble bags, dry flowables, emulsifiable concentrates, drift control additive, water soluble liquids followed by a nonionic surfactant. Tank mixtures of this product with Roundup PR0® Concentrate herbicide or Roundup PR0 herbicide do not require addition of surfactant.

Refer to the "Tank Mixing" section of "GENERAL INFORMATION" for additional precautions.

6.3 Surfactants

Addition of a nonionic surfactant at 0.25 percent by volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) is required for postemergence applications unless tank mixed with Roundup PRO Concentrate herbicide or Roundup PRO herbicide. Use only nonionic surfactants which contain at least 90 percent active ingredient. When this product is applied in a tank mixture with Roundup PRO Concentrate herbicide or Roundup PRO herbicide, addition of a surfactant is not necessary.

DO NOT USE NONIONIC SURFACTANTS OR OTHER ADDITIVES THAT ALTER THE pH of the spray solution below pH 5.

Spray solutions of pH 6.0 to 8.0 are optimum.

7.0 APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

AVOID DRIFT. CARE MUST BE USED WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions

Do not apply product through any type of irrigation system.

Apply these spray solutions in properly maintained and calibrated equipment capable of delivering desired volumes.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drift, or splash onto desirable vegetation or soil areas where sensitive crops will be planted since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to plants on which treatment was not intended.

7.1 Aerial Equipment

Use the recommended rate of this product in 5 to 15 gallons of water per acre when making aerial applications. Refer to the individual use area sections of this label for the recommended volumes, application rates and further instructions.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.

The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to labeled noncrop sites. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

- 1.The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- 2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

Importance of droplet size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the "Wind", "Temperature and Humidity", and "Temperature Inversions" sections of this label).

Controlling droplet size

- Volume: Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume.
 Nozzles with the higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure: Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher
 pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When
 higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing
 pressure.
- Number of Nozzles: Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation: Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the air stream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
 Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type: Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application.
 With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces the exposure of the droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 miles per hour. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 miles per hour due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not be made during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas

(e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas)

7.2 Ground Broadcast Equipment

Apply Outrider herbicide uniformly with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Select spray volumes that ensure thorough and uniform weed coverage. Use equipment which is capable of continuous agitation. Choose nozzles which provide optimum spray distribution and uniform coverage at the appropriate spray pressure. Avoid streaking, skips, overlaps and spray drift during applications.

7.3 Hand-Held and High-Volume Equipment

Hand-held spray guns, backpacks, or other similar sprayers may be used to apply this product. Apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. For applications made on a spray-to-wet basis, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Use coarse sprays only.

7.4 Injection Systems

This product may be used in ground injection spray systems. It may be diluted prior to injecting into the spray stream. Do not mix this product with the undiluted concentrate of other products when using injections systems, unless specifically recommended.

7.5 Equipment Cleaning

Thoroughly clean application equipment immediately after Outrider herbicide use. Prepare a tank cleaning solution which consists of a 1 percent solution of ammonia (one quart of ammonia for every 25 gallons of water). Use sufficient cleaning solution to thoroughly rinse all surfaces and to flush all hoses. Repeat the procedure with the ammonia solution. Complete the cleaning process by rinsing with clean water.

If visible residue is present in the spray tank, a solution consisting of 1 percent ammonia plus 0.25 percent nonionic surfactant (0.25 quart per 25 gallons of water) is recommended for adequate cleansing.

8.0 SITE AND USE RECOMMENDATIONS

Outrider herbicide may be used for general weed control on noncrop sites including roadsides, utility rights-of-way, airports, fallow areas, ditch banks, dry ditches, dry canals, fencerows, industrial sites, lumberyards, manufacturing sites, petroleum tank farms and pumping installations, railroads, storage areas, utility substations, warehouse areas. Do not use on or around golf courses.

8.1 Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass

Outrider herbicide may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of bermudagrass and bahiagrass on roadsides and other labeled noncrop sites.

Ground Broadcast Application

Apply Outrider herbicide at 0.75 to 2.0 ounces per acre. Do not exceed 2.66 ounces of this product per acre per year. Follow-up applications should be made after suitable re-growth of weeds and no sooner than 30 days after the previous application.

Use the higher recommended rates of this product for control of large established weeds or when weed growth is heavy or dense. Best results are obtained when weeds are in the early stage of growth and are not disturbed by mowing or other factors for 12 days prior to, or 12 days after application.

Addition of a nonionic surfactant at 0.25 percent by volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) is required for postemergence applications unless tank mixed with Roundup PRO Concentrate herbicide or Roundup PRO herbicide. Use only nonionic surfactants which contain at least 90 percent active ingredient. When this product is applied in a tank mixture with Roundup PRO Concentrate herbicide or Roundup PRO herbicide, addition of a surfactant is not necessary.

Hand-Held and High-Volume Equipment Application

Add 1.0 ounce of Outrider herbicide per 100 gallons of water. Add 1 quart of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution. Use only nonionic surfactants containing at least 90 percent active ingredient.

Tank Mixtures

Tank mixtures of this product may be used to increase the spectrum of vegetation controlled. When tank mixing, read and carefully observe the label directions, precautionary statements and all information on the labels of all products used.

Any recommended rate of this product may be tank mixed with the following products. Refer to these product labels for approved noncrop sites and application rates. Always apply tank mixtures according to the most restrictive label of the products used.

Products recommended as tank mixes with Outrider herbicide for bermudagrass or bahiagrass release are restricted to those specified in the "RELEASE OF BERMUDAGRASS OR BAHIAGRASS" section.

BANVEL® PLATEAU® CAMPAIGN® ROUNDUP PRO®

DIURON ROUNDUP PRO CONCENTRATE

 ESCORT®
 TELAR®

 GARLON® 3A
 TRANSLINE®

 KARMEX® DF
 VANQUISH®

 MSMA
 2,4-D¹

OUST®

NOTE: Tank mixtures with broadleaf herbicides formulated as amines (including 2,4-D and others) will decrease the effectiveness of Outrider herbicide.

Release of Dormant Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass

This product may be used to control or partially control many winter annual weeds for effective release of dormant bermudagrass or bahiagrass when treated after grass is dormant and prior to spring green-up.

Apply any labeled rate of this product alone or in a tank mixture with 6.4 to 51 fluid ounces of Roundup PRO Concentrate herbicide, 8 to 64 fluid ounces of Roundup PRO herbicide or with 16 to 64 fluid ounces of Campaign herbicide per acre. In dormant bermudagrass only, up to 1 ounce per acre of Escort may be added to Outrider herbicide or tank mixtures of Outrider herbicide and Roundup PRO Concentrate or Roundup PRO herbicide to increase the spectrum of broadleaf weeds controlled. Addition of Escort may delay green-up of bermudagrass. Tank mixtures of this product with Escort in highly maintained turfgrass areas will result in unacceptable turf injury.

In the state of Texas, applications of Outrider herbicide applied before September 30 will not delay green-up of bermudagrass the following spring, however some temporary discoloration of desirable spring germinating wildflowers may occur.

Release of Actively Growing Bermudagrass

This product may be used to control or partially control johnsongrass and other weeds for effective release of actively growing bermudagrass. Use only on well-established bermudagrass. Apply any labeled rate of this product alone or in a tank mixture with 6.4 to 26 fluid ounces of Roundup PRO Concentrate herbicide or 8 to 32 fluid ounces of Roundup PRO herbicide per acre. Use the higher rates of each product to control perennial weeds or annual weeds greater than 6 inches in height.

Up to 0.5 ounce per acre of Oust, up to 1 ounce per acre of Escort, or up to 0.5 ounce per acre of Telar may be added to Outrider herbicide or tank mixtures of Outrider herbicide with Roundup PRO Concentrate herbicide or Roundup PRO herbicide. DO NOT apply tank mixtures of this product with Oust, Escort or Telar in highly maintained turfgrass areas.

Release of Actively Growing Bahiagrass

This product may be used to control or partially control johnsongrass and other weeds for effective release of actively growing bahiagrass. Use only on well established bahiagrass. Apply any labeled rate of this product alone or in a tank mixture with 3.2 to 9.6 ounces of Roundup PRO Concentrate herbicide or 4 to 12 ounces of Roundup PRO herbicide per acre. Use the higher rates of each product to control perennial weeds or annual weeds greater than 6 inches in height.

IMPORTANT: Established bermudagrass and bahiagrass are tolerant to Outrider herbicide applications. Tank mixtures of other products with Outrider herbicide may increase grass injury. Where bermudagrass or bahiagrass are desirable ground cover, use tank mixtures only when some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated.

8.2 Tall Fescue

Outrider herbicide may be used to control or partially control johnsongrass and other weeds in tall fescue on roadsides and other labeled noncrop sites.

Use this product only in well-established tall fescue. Use of labeled rates can result in transient growth reduction and discoloration of tall fescue but these cause no long-term detrimental effects.

Ground Broadcast Application

Apply Outrider herbicide at 0.75 to 1.0 ounce per acre. Do not exceed 1.0 ounce of this product per acre per year.

Use the higher recommended rate for control of large established weeds or when weed growth is heavy or dense. Best results are obtained when weeds are actively growing and are not disturbed by mowing or other factors for 14 days prior to, or 14 days after application.

Addition of a nonionic surfactant at 0.25 percent by volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) is required. Use only nonionic surfactants containing at least 90 percent active ingredient.

Hand-Held and High-Volume Equipment Application

Add 1.0 ounce of Outrider herbicide per 100 gallons of water. Add 1 quart of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution. Use only nonionic surfactants containing at least 90 percent active ingredient.

Applications should be made to actively growing johnsongrass in early boot to full seadhead stage. Symptom development will be more rapid in less mature johnsongrass.

8.3 Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

Outrider herbicide may be used postemergence to selectively control johnsongrass, quackgrass, yellow nutsedge, purple nutsedge, tall fescue and other weeds listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label in perennial native grassland areas enrolled in the Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). Outrider herbicide may be applied to the following native perennial grasses: big bluestem, little bluestem, bushy bluestem, blue oats grama, side oats grama, buffalograss, indiangrass, lovegrass and switchgrass.

Apply Outrider herbicide at 0.75 to 2.0 ounces per acre. For control of tall fescue and quackgrass, apply Outrider herbicide at 1.33 to 2.0 ounces per acre. Do not exceed 2.66 ounces of this product per acre per year. Follow-up applications should be made after suitable re-growth of weeds and no sooner than 30 days after the previous application. Do not apply Outrider herbicide to newly seeded perennial native grasses prior to the 3-leaf growth stage. The approved perennial native grasses may be reseeded into treated areas no sooner than 14 days after treatment with Outrider herbicide.

Use the higher recommended rates of this product for control of large established weeds or when weed growth is heavy or dense. Best results are obtained when weeds are in the early stage of growth and are not disturbed by mowing or other factors for 12 days prior to, or 12 days after application.

Addition of a nonionic surfactant at 0.25 percent by volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) is required for postemergence applications.

Outrider herbicide has no established tolerances for forage grasses or grazing. Therefore, treated areas should not be grazed by domestic livestock for a minimum of one year following treatment with Outrider herbicide.

Crop Rotation Restrictions

The following crops may be planted on land taken out of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) after applying Outrider herbicide.

		Cumulative	Rotation
		Precipitation	Interval
Crop	Soil pH	(Inches)	(Months)
Barley	< 7.5	24	22
Canola	< 7.5	24	22
Corn - IR	< 7.5	18	3
Corn - normal	< 7.5	30	22
Cotton	< 7.5	30	12
Lentils	< 7.5	24	22
Millet	< 7.5	18	3
Peas* - all	> 6.5	24	22
classes (includ-	< 6.5	30	17
ing chickpeas)			
Potato	< 7.5	18	12
Sorghum (grain)	6.0 - 7.5	30	22
Soybean -STS®	< 7.5	18	3
Soybean	< 6.5	30	5
Soybean	< 7.5	24	22
Sunflower	< 6.0	30	22
Wheat	·		No
			restrictions

Soils with pH higher than those listed above or with accumulated precipitation less than above must conduct a field bioassay as indicated in the "Field Bioassay" section.

*Peas should not be planted on clay or eroded hillsides following an Outrider application without conducting a field bioassay as indicated in the "Field Bioassay" section.

Other Crops

All crops other than those listed above may be seeded only after the completion of a successful field bioassay and no sooner than 3 months after Outrider herbicide application. Refer to the "Field Bioassay" section.

¹ Tank mixtures with this herbicide may be made provided the specific product is registered for this use.

FIELD BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to crops other than those specified in this label or when rotating to shorter intervals than those listed in the "Crop Rotation Restrictions" section. NO CROP except wheat may be planted sooner than 3 months after application. To conduct an effective field bioassay, grow strips of the crop you intend to grow the following season in fields previously treated with Outrider herbicide. Crop response to the bioassay will determine if the crops(s) grown in the test strips can be grown safely in areas previously treated with Outrider herbicide.

Q.4 Native Grasses

Outrider herbicide may be used postemergence to control johnsongrass, quackgrass, yellow nutsedge, purple nutsedge, tall fescue and other weeds listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label in the following perennial native grasses: big bluestem, little bluestem, bushy bluestem, blue oats grama, side oats grama, buffalograss, indiangrass, lovegrass and switchgrass.

Apply Outrider herbicide at 0.75 to 2.0 ounces per acre. For control of tall fescue and quackgrass, apply Outrider herbicide at 1.33 to 2.0 ounces per acre. Do not exceed 2.66 ounces of this product per acre per year. Follow-up applications should be made after suitable re-growth of weeds and no sooner than 30 days after the previous application. Do not apply Outrider herbicide to newly seeded perennial native grasses prior to the 3-leaf growth stage. The approved perennial native grasses may be reseeded into treated areas no sooner than 14 days after treatment with Outrider herbicide.

Use the higher recommended rates of this product for control of large established weeds or when weed growth is heavy or dense. Best results are obtained when weeds are in the early stage of growth and are not disturbed by mowing or other factors for 12 days prior to, or 12 days after application.

Addition of a nonionic surfactant at 0.25 percent by volume (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) is required for postemergence applications.

9.0 WEEDS CONTROLLED

Use the higher recommended rates of this product for control of large established weeds or when weed growth is heavy or dense. Best results are obtained when weeds are in the early stages of growth and are not disturbed by mowing or other factors for 12 days prior to, or 12 days after application.

ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL WEED SPECIES

Barley, volunteer Hordeum vulgare

Bedstraw, catchweed

Galium aparine

Bluegrass, bulbous

Diuogiass, buibou

Poa bulbosa

Bluegrass, roughstalk

Poa trivialis

Brome, downy

Bromus tectorum

Brome, ripgut

Bromus rigidus

Buttercup

Ranunculus arvensis

Chamomile, mayweed

Anthemus cotula

Cheat

Bromus secalinus

Chess, hairy

Bromus commutatus

Chickweed, common

Stellaria media

Cocklebur, common

Xanthium strumarium

Fiddleneck, tarweed

Amsinckia lycopsoides

Flixweed

Descurainia sophia

Horseweed

Conyza canadensis

Johnsongrass

Sorghum halepense

Ladysthumb

Polygonum persicaria

Mustard, tumble

Sisymbrium altissimum

Mustard, wild

Sinapis arvensis

Pennycress, field

Thlaspi arvense

Purple Nutsedge

Cyperus rotundus

Quackgrass

Elytrigia repens

Ragweed, common

Ambrosia artemisiifolia

Shepherd's-purse

Capsella bursa-pastoris

Sunflower, common

Helianthus annuus

Tansymustard, pinnate

Descurainia pinnata Vaseygrass

Paspalum urvillei

Vetch, sand

Vicia acutifolia

Yellow Nutsedge Cyperus esculentus

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